The Bombay Gazette,

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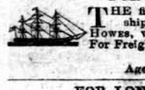

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Bombay, 16th April 1862.

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 12th May, at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 9th May 1862.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain E. P. G. Browne, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th May, at 9 A.M. from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on the 10th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 9th May 1862.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Beypoor, (touching at the usual ports on the Coast including Badasewghur) on the 13th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

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FOR MALABAR COAST.

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On Saturday the 10th May.

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Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. De MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

10th May 1862.

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10th May 1862.

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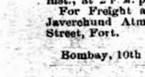
For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 10th May 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.



THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M. positively.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th May 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that four Bales JUTE, received ex *Mogul*, N. Spooner, Master, from Calcutta, now lay unclaimed on the Bunder, and will be sold at Public Auction by Messrs. Bennett & Co., on SATURDAY, the 17th May, 1862, if the expenses on the same be not paid, and the Goods removed before the 6th instant.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Spooner

Bombay, 8th May 1862.

NOTICE.

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Captain Starkie will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the ship's side.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th April 1862.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

TUESDAY, 13TH MAY 1862.

SECOND APPEARANCE OF

MISS EMMA GRATTAN,

When will be produced by particular desire "Bulwer Lytton's" admired Play in Five Acts, entitled,—

LOVE AND PRIDE,

OR THE LADY OF LYONS.

The whole to conclude with the Haymarket Farce of a

DUEL IN THE DARK,

Mrs. Greentinch .....
Countess Rambucto with songs } **Miss Grattan.**
The Hon. Augustus Melton ...
Mr. Gregory Greentinch ..... **Mr. H. Grattan.**
Betsy ..... Miss London.
Officer ..... Mr. Down.
Servant ..... Mr. Hill.

An early application for Seats in the Dress Circle is desirable, as the number of Places is limited.

Tickets to be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette*, *Times of India*, and the Imperial Hotel, also at the Box Office, at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

Doors open at half-past 7; Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Vivat Regina.

NOTICE.

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Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK
Joint Secretaries to the Provisional Committee of the Harkness Testimonial.

Bombay 9th May 1862.

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	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	...	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	...	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	...	32
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality	...	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	...	32
	Braumberger	...	35
	Rudesheimer	...	27
	Hockheimer	...	20
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Port		Pts.	14
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	,,	Pts.	12
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	Light Golden	... Green ,, ...	28
	Pale	... Yellow ,, ...	22
	Pale	... White ,, ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
,, ,, ,, (Yellow ,,)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles...	42
	,,	Pts...	21
	White	,, Bottles...	42
	,,	Pts...	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
,,		Pts...	21
Cherry Brandy			30
,,		Pts...	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

FOR SALE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT in Pints. Apply to
No. 5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZAT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality Old Hennitey & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

BASS'S BEER and TRUENAN HANBURY'S PORTER, bottled by *Robert Porter & Co.*, now landing in best condition ex *Istamboul*, by

J. S. MOORE & Co.

1, Church Lane, 3rd May 1862.

FOR SALE.

THE following Brands of Extra fine Clarets:—

St. Julien Medoc.....	Rs. 18	per doz. Quarts.
Pope Clément.....	,, 21	,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	,, ,,
Chateau Lafitte.....	,, 26	,, ,,
Chateau Margaux	,, 26	,, ,,
Chateau Haut Brion.....	,, 27	,, ,,

MACNEE & Co.
26, Apollo Street.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal.....Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ..... ,, 24 ,,

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.

26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

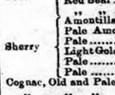
CARRONELL'S PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Earl of Balcarras*.



The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Son, consisting of Claret in quarts, Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

N. B.—The above Wines also to be had at Mhow at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.
JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS.
Mess Agents, No. 1, Medow Street.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c., direct from Bordeaux:—

Superior "St. Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Leoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moët & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.

Curaçao.....
Maraschino.....
Anizette..... } Liqueurs.

And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

Apply to
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. }	Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,, 24
White do. }			
Brown do. }		,,	,, 22
Yellow do. }			
MADERIA, very old.....		,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal.....	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...	A. DePaul..... Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul..... Pints	,,	,, 21
Do.	C. G. Mariet..... Quarts	,,	,, 38
Do.	do. ..... Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still }	Dembar & Jordan }	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do. }	Coblentz Rhine... }	do.	do.
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.....		,,	,, 21
ARCHER & Co... do.		,,	,, 18
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 36
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 35		,,	,,
do. Julien Robins (30 years old)		,,	,, 50
Rum ..... Fine old Jamaica		,,	,, 30
Hin—Old Tom... Booth, London.....		,,	,,
Do. ..... Hollands in cases		,,	,,
WHISKEY ..... Glenlivat, Crabbie ...		,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allsop's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Scotch and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY

LIMITED.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM AND OTHERWISE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Steam Between Kurrrachee and Ferozepore.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has arranged to run a Steamer twice a month between Kurrachee and Ferozepore. For rates of freight and all further particulars apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Offices. 9 Billiter St. London, 13 Strand Calcutta, McLeod Road Kurrachee, or in

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 10th May 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are rather firmer, but the business for the Mail is nearly over.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credite)	6 months' sight	2s. 07d.
Do. On manats	Do. do.	2s. 0½.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 09/16 d. to 05/16d
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	100½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 217 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	38
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	114 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	34 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Dir.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do. [p. ann.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	Par.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 450 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Manekjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
Loan 1835-36	94½
Loan 1842-43	94½
Loan 1854-55	94½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111½ to 112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
German Crowns	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 15-14
German Crowns	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s.	0d. to £3	2s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£1 15s.	0d. to £2	0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 15s.	0d. to £3	0s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 7s.	6d.	
To China	Rs. 9 to 10		
To Clyde	No enquiry.		

PRICES CURRENT (MAY 9th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		
New Branch, ready	Rs.	Per candy 235 to 236
New Dholleras, and Bhownagger	"	228 to 234
New Omrawattee	"	212 to 215
New Comptas	"	215 to 216
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	280 to 282
New Barsee, and Nuggar	"	205 to 208
New Veravul	"	205 to 207
Khandeish	"	200 to 202
New Poratchee	"	208 to 210
New Accota	"	220 to 222
New Manglore	"	210 to 212
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,570 to 1,575.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 5-15 to 6 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-12 to 6-14
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	37 to 38
Nigger	"	27 to 28

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. p er annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 "
Do. " 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Remittees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND KOSHUTOOR.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d.
"	4 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
"	3 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
"	2 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
"	1 month's sight	1s.	11½d.
"	On demand	1s.	11½d.
On Scotland		} 1s.	11½d.
On Ireland			
On France			

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits a 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at their most depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service, and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Bank and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at House to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Remittees should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

N.B.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of Indigenous Loans of the Indian Government, and negotiate for the sale of the interest in London.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	3 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	2 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	1 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.	1 s.	11¾d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¼d. "

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		0d. per Rupee.	
4	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, Africa, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	3 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	2 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	1 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	on demand		
On Scotland	do.	} 1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.		

On Drafts, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor 60 deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand.... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. per Rupee

Ditto	3	ditto	.....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	2	ditto	.....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	1	ditto	.....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	on demand		.....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay 30th April 1861.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
May 8	Childwickbury	Faithfull	London 29 Dec.
9	Bates Family	Hogg	Liverpool 3 Jan.
	Creston (s)	Gardiner	Mozambique 10 Apr
	Pantaloon (s)	Hobson	Mozambique 10 Apr
	Malta (s)	King	Suez 26 April and Aden 3 May.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per H. M.'s steamer *Orestes*, from Mozambique.—Left Mozambique on the 10th April for the purpose of towing H. M.'s S. *Pantaloon* to Bombay, she having sustained much damage from being on shore, and requiring Dock yard repairs. On the 24th March the *Orestes* fell in with the Portuguese Frigate *Don Fernando*, off Pomba Bay, dismasted and had drifted past her port with Troops on board, the *Orestes* towed her into Mozambique harbour.

Departures.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
May 9	Vulture	Gills	Penang.
	Lady Canning	Spence	Calcutta.
	Arratoon Apcar (s)	Smidt	China &c.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Childwickbury*, from London.—Mr. T. Howarth ; Mr. S. B. Dunsee ; Mr. T. D. Howitt.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *H. M. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—100 natives.
Per steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—150 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Hamilton*, R. Wright, bound to London.
Ship *Hind*, P. D. Santos, bound to Singapore, Penang and Manila.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 9TH MAY 1862.

For London.

War Spirit.—199 bags Black Pepper 298¼ cwt., Ralli Brothers ; 10 pieces E. Teeth, 2 cwt. 3 qr. 11 lbs., Hajee Soomar Ebhram.

Owen Glendower.—6 packages Sundries, Remington and Co. ; 28 cases Hingda, 68 cwt., Mohundram Premjee.

For Liverpool.

Brunelle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mooljee Morarjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co. ; 77 bales Sunsee Seed, 384 cwt., Dewjee Macasy.

South Carolina.—348 bales Cotton, 1,218 cwt., Leggett and Co. ; 69 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Toolsidass Narsidass ; 125 bales Cotton, 437¼ cwt., F. Chambers.

Etna.—5 bales Cotton, 1,7½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 3 cases Tobacco, 60 lbs., Pallonjee Framjee.

Meteor.—221 packages Munjeet, 268¼ cwt., Dharsee Bhimjee ; 400 bales Cotton, 8,400 cwt., Lowjeebhoy Rustomjee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Meerchund Roopchund.

Morning Star.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt, Dewjee Vurria 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Nesserwanjee Maneckjee.

Albion.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Meerchund Roopchund ; 200 bale Cotton, 750 cwt., Luxmondass Hunsraz ; 885 bags Galls, 442½ cwt., Jetha Vulubjee ; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essajee.

Tiger.—220 bales Cotton, 770 cwt., Pestonjee Byramjee ; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Hirjee Bhimjee ; 160 bales Cotton, 516 cwt., Sewjee Touzpall ; 65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Sir Charles Napier.—167 bags Linseed, 250½ cwt., Sawjee Hunsraz and Co.

Beelooche.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luxmedass Hunsraz.

British Lion.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee ; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Ramlall Bhaghund.

Africa.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 62 bales Wool. 1860 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

J. Westerwell.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Americana.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Meerchund Roopchund ; 125 bales Cotton, 437 cwt., Courjee Preamjee ; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Nuthoordass Sewjee ; 50 bales Wool. 150 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum : 178 bags Sunsee Seed, 267 cwt., Rugoonathjee Morarjee ; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., 26 bales Wool, 78 cwt., Girdhur Roopchund.

Electric.—60 bales Cotton, 180 cwt., Vurjbhoocun Vulubdass ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., David Sassoon and Co. ; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Lukmichund Nursee.

Swithamly.—500 bundles Sunsee Seed, 250 cwt., Rowchund Amooluck.

Glendower.—205 bundles Hemp, 205 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

Pericles.—241 bales Cotton, 843½ cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Chevalier.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., S. Byramjee and Co.

Nell Gwyn.—600 bags Sunsee Seed, 900 cwt., Luxmidass Visram.

Crescent.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Permanund Mooleehund.

Clifton Bell.—180 bales Cotton, 630 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Robert Frith and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dewjee Gocul.

For Havre.

Pescatore.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *China.*—10 bales Lankin Silk, 1,060 lbs., David Sassoon and Co. ; 6 cases Cashmere Shawls, 108 pieces, Mayadass Ramchunder ; 24 cases Cashmere Shawls, 856 pieces, Amseerchund Kuremchund ; 12 cases Cashmere Shawls, 172 piece, Sewnathroy Panalall ; 19 cases Cashmere Shawls, 294 pieces, Heerachund Lalchund.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—5 chests M Opium, 140 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bomanjee Framjee Cama and Co. ; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Soorutram Roybun ; 5 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Ramchunder ; 60 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullianjee Jacta ; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Moolchund Pursotum ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bomanjee Nusserwanjee ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy ; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 33 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Framjee Byramjee M ths.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Armenian.*—2 bundles Piece Goods, 73½ corges, Abdoolally Furjoolally.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case Music Papers, Albert Vinay ; 4 bales Silk piece Goods, 240 pieces, 1 case China Velvet, 21 sieces, Chuniram Jaisraz ; 1 chest China Silk Piece Goods, 175 pieces, 2 chests China Brass Leaves, 400 lbs., Mirchund Vussonjee.

For Madras.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case Piece Goods, 100 pieces, Hajee Mahomed Bauker.

STATIONS OF H. M.'S INDIAN NAVY

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 9 (paddle), Drought ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner) ...	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Bombay.
499	Chesapeake, 6 (paddle), Watson ...	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ...	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constantia, 3 (schooner), Osborn	Aden.
1926	Coromandel, 1 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands
305	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ...	River Indus.
1922	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Suez.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser...	Bombay.
1460	Fer oz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ...	Bombay.
610	Fero, 2 (paddle), Marsh ...	River Indus.
213	Goomsar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
810	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
800	High Rose, (ship), Hon. Capt. Hall,	Bombay.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
533	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ...	Aden.
499	Jhelum, 3 (paddle), Hutchinson ...	River Indus.
151	Kaisby (ketch), Lieut. ...	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ...	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), Johnson	Persian Gulph.
200	Lawrence, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Main, 5 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Maple, (schooner) ...	Bombay.
945	Nayler, 3 (paddle), Stevenson ...	River Indus.
49	Norbudda, (schooner), ...	Surrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
949	Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co.	River Indus.
705	William Chandler, Jones,—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
720	Yeratilla, Bowness—John Tanner & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
906	Zulekha, Riddle—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. March 20)
1805	Zebedi, Mackey—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 1)

For Falmouth for orders.

307	Amazon, A. Dunbuey—W. Nicol & Co.	
599	Tortin, A. J. Rose—Peel, Gascoigne & Co.	(c. l. May. 1)
419	Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co.	

For Havre.

802	Pescatore, Lecomber—D. Curreyjee.	(c. l. April 2)

For Hull.

455	Caroline, Pentecrel—M. N. Bhownuggree	(c. l. Apr. 26)

For Aden.

238	Mahfoozy, Nacoda—Sonjee Jadha.	(c. l. April 8)

For China.

789	Armenian, (s)—David Sassoon & Co.	(c. l. May 6)
1366	China (s) Curling.	(c. l. May 6)
594	Dewa Gangadhur, McKenzie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
311	Shantung, Webster—Peel Cassels & Co.	

For Hongkong.

477	Good Success—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co	(c. l. Apr. 12)

For Singapore.

952	Lammermuir, Stuart—Leckie & Co.	
560	Vulture, Gill—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	

For Persian Gulf.

	Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Latiff.	(c. l. Oct. 7)

For Coringapatam.

91	Mohidin, Saundanee—Nacoda Apa Nana.	(c. l. Feb. 19)

For Tellicherry, Cochin and Calcutta.

940	Wide Awake, Swanson—D. Sassoon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 27.)

For Madras Coast.

830	Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.	

For Siam and Singapore.

374	Khasrove—Bhugwandass Purshotamdass.	(c. l. April 16)

For Coast and Calcutta.

651	Lady Canning, R. Spencer—Jamat Faiz Karal &Co.	(c.l. May6)

For Calcutta.

473	Asteriod, Gardiner—Heerjee Arut.	(c. l. May)
691	Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	

For Zanzibar and Mauritius.

347	Rahmanee, Nacoda.	(c. l. May 5.)

For Kurrachee.

	Coringa, Gray—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 8)
495	Union, Jerrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.	

For New York.

800	Mogul, Spooner—J. F. Comforta & Co.	(c. l. May 2)

For Malabar Coast.

445	Pioneer, (s.) Mason—B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. May 6)

For Chicka Islands.

963	Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	

Not Fixed.

1163	Almeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co.	
318	Alice, Colman—Remington & Co.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—R. E. Cadoo.	
1079	Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	
	Baz—Nacoda.	
501	Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.	
559	Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deeras.	
600	Boyne, Kemp—Essa Khakee.	
689	Campbell, Meikle—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
299	Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sheon.	
	Carlew, Nacoda.	
938	Clara, Barrow—Ewart Latham & Co.	
699	Douglas Castle, Steele—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
1010	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	
220	Eliza, Sentos—A. Vigas.	
400	Fort William, Castle	
1291	Futtay Mahomed's, Nacoda—Gursondass Verdass.	
350	Futtay Shaw Allum, Mitchell.	
	Fazel Bhary, Nacoda.	
1139	Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
	Gazelle, Nacoda.	
654	Glorious, Wyeth—W. Nicol & Co.	
495

On the upward passage the *Malta* passed on the 22nd April at 8 a. m., a steamer steering south, supposed to be the *Candia*, and on the downward voyage exchanged signals on the 30th at 1-30 p. m. with the *Bengal*, and on the 1st instant at 2-15 a. m. passed the *Ottawa*, both steering north.

SHIPPING AT SUEZ.—The *Colombo*, *Union* and *Nepaul*.

AT ADEN.—H. M. S. *Dalhousie*, *Mahi*, *Constance*, and *Zenobia*, also H. I. M. S. *Rahim* and *Gironde*.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The American Senate has passed a bill abolishing slavery in Columbia. It was opposed by all the Border State members. The President's emancipation proposal has been adopted in the Senate by 32 to 10. The House of Representatives has voted thirteen millions of dollars for iron-clad vessels. The War Department has stopped recruiting for the Federal army.

Nearly the whole of the Federal expedition down the Potomac has arrived at Fortress Monroe. Island No. 10 in the Mississippi still maintains a successful resistance. New Orleans has not yet been attacked.

An incidental discussion on Italian affairs in the House of Commons, has drawn from Ministers a strong opinion against the continued occupation of Rome by French troops.

An important discussion has been raised in the House of Peers on the erection of coast defences. The experiments with the new gun upon iron-plated vessels have again turned attention to the value of forts.

The Japanese Ambassadors have had a warm official reception in Paris.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Captain J. R. Soady, Bombay Engineers.

Miscellaneous: Admiral Sir E. Strode.—Mr. Brandt.

The annual boat-race between Oxford and Cambridge has been determined this year in favour of Oxford, who won by six lengths.

The new smooth-bore Armstrong gun has been tried at close range against an iron-target four times the thickness of the Warrior's plates. The target was shattered.

A bill introduced by Government for the concentration of all the courts of law in one building was lost on the second reading in the Commons by 83 to 81.

Questions have been put in the Commons respecting the position of medical officers in India and the Indian Contracts Bill.

The Italian government have remonstrated with the Prussian minister, who is charged with Austrian interests, against the concentration of Bourbonian and reactionary adherents at Trieste.

The University of Berlin has returned an indignant protest against the attempt of ministers to influence its votes in the approaching elections. The University of Bonn is said to have followed the example.

The Belgian Chamber has agreed to the government proposal for the organization of an additional daily post between Ostend and Dover.

All the Great Powers except France are stated to have consented to the invasion of Montenegro by Turkish troops.

Great preparations are making at Naples for the reception of Victor Emmanuel.

Garibaldi continues his progress through Northern Italy. It is affirmed that he will go to Naples and Sicily.

The prohibition of the French government against the journey of the bishops to Rome is not to be enforced.

The Legislative Assembly of Corfu have again protested against the English protectorate, and desired to be united to Greece. The Lord High Commissioner in reply declared the protectorate inviolate.

The Parliamentary committee on the Grimsby election has decided in favour of Mr. Chapman's return.

Mr. Roupell has resigned the representation of Lambeth. Mr. Doulton is mentioned as a candidate on the Liberal interest.

Local sub-committees are being formed throughout the country to collect subscriptions for the Prince Consort Memorial Fund.

Mr. F. A. Lushington, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Mr. J. J. Cotton of the Madras Civil Service, have been permitted to resign.

At the Epsom Spring Meeting, the City and Suburban Handicap was won by Saweutter, and the Great Metropolitan Stakes by Elcho.

The Yelverton case will come on shortly in the Irish Court of Common Pleas.

The Great Eastern has been thoroughly repaired. She leaves Milford for New York early in May.

The Sumter has been sold at Gibraltar.

The Emily St. Pierre, from Calcutta, is reported to have been captured while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston.

At the annual meeting of the Agra and United Service Bank a dividend equal to a rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared.

At the annual meeting of the Oriental Bank a dividend equal to a rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared.

COMMERCIAL.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11⅞d. ; 30 days, 2s. Madras, 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. Bombay, 2s. 0⅛d. to 2s. 0⅛d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 103½ ; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 108⅝.

Indian Five per Cents., 108⅝.

Consols for Money, 94 ; Ditto, Account (May 8), 94.

Bank of England rate of discount, 2½ per cent.

Money Market steady.

English Funds maintained.

Produce Markets quiet at previous rates. *Tea* steady, and fine in request. *Silk* rather quiet. *Indigo* firmer. *Sugar* still depressed. *Rice* steady. *Saltpetre* firm. *Jute* very inactive. *Dutch* nominal at 27s. to 27s. 6d. *Shellac* very quiet.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 83s. to 87s. ; good middling, 88s. to 90s. : fine middling, 91s. to 94s. per cwt. Market firm at the advance.

Linseed dull at 59s. 6d. for Calcutta ; *Rapeseed* held at 72s. for Guzerat and 66s. for Calcutta.

Cocoa-nut Oil sells at £48 10s. for Ceylon and £49 10s. for Cochin.

Cotton in Liverpool.—Middling fair New Orleans, 13d. ; fair Broach, 9½d. ; fair Dhollera, 8g. per lb. Market firm at the advance.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs, 8s 9d. per piece 8½lbs., 10s. 9d. to 11s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 8lbs., 4s. Mule twist, No. 40, good seconds, 15d. per lb. Market very firm.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 18*th April* 1862.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement on the 3rd instant, in circumstances less exciting than the two previous years, but to as full a house alike of members and spectators as on any former occasion, and the oratorical display was not less skilful and successful. It is true there was little speculation as to the probable character of it beforehand. In the face of such an enormous public expenditure as the necessity of the time requires, little hope of any immediate reduction could be entertained ; people were only too thankful to know that the two ends would be made to meet and that no fresh burdens were to be imposed. The estimated surplus (though only a paper one) of £150,000 was an agreeable surprise and the settlement of the long vexed fiscal question of the Hop duties, according to true English custom, of a compromise, was a satisfaction to all parties. The petty alterations and changes of another sort, need not be particularised here, suffice it to say, that on the night the statement was made, satisfaction therewith was notified on all sides.

Where there was so little rooms for changes of any kind it was difficult indeed to find fault with what was proposed, and hardly a bone was left to pick for even rival Chancellors. With one rival however if there was no bone left, one must needs be made, and so we had a grand passage of arms on the Monday following the delivery of the Chancellor's statement, which afforded much amusement, if no instruction, to all parties.

It was hardly to be expected that the Conservative Chief in the Commons should permit the scheme of a rival, who had dissected on bygone occasions his own charlatanery in finance without mercy, to pass without challenge. So on the evening in question Mr. D'Israeli, whose system of warfare is the very opposite of the noble Othello, doing nought in honour but all in hate, came down to the house after three days cogitation, and poured all the accumulated venom of the past twelve months on the devoted head of Gladstone.

Notwithstanding much statement to the contrary, the attack, bating the vociferous cheering of the Conservative back benches, fell flat alike on the House and the country, the aimless character of the shot was too apparent, and it glanced by the person aimed at "like the idle wind," who treated the onslaught with proper contempt, saying he could well bear attacks such as had been heaped on better men. With this single malicious outpouring the strife ended, and the proposition of the budget, as originally propounded, may already be said to have substantially become law.

Besides the budget the important debate on the evening of the 11th instant, prior to adjourning for the Easter holidays, on Italian affairs, has been the most important event of the Session thus far, and on the future of Italy it would not be easy to exaggerate its importance. The subject was introduced by the Pope's agent, Sir George Bowyer with such Lieutenants as Pope Hennessey and Mr. Maguire to help him ; and truly he needed that and any other aid he could get by fair means or foul. A more disastrous discussion for the cause Sir George Bowyer meant to serve it would be very difficult to conceive. Layard's speech was full of valuable matter, gleaned from the best sources, and fairly disposed of the brief held by the Pope's amiable advocate. But the speeches of Gladstone and Lord Palmerston constituted a great feature in the debate. Both were admirable, but the plain speaking of the Prime Minister on the anomalous position of the French at Rome is perhaps the most significant circumstance in the discussion. He characterised the French occupation of Rome as a violation of the French professed principle of non-intervention, and as being the main cause of all the disturbances that at present afflict Southern Italy. The speech has created the greatest excitement in Italy, and has been much discussed and commented upon by the French press. On the whole Sir George Bowyer, without intending it, has by raising this debate, given the "heaviest blow and greatest discouragement" to the Pope's cause that has been dealt to it, since the descent of Garibaldi on Naples and the flight of the late King.

The Opposition have been placed in a miserable position by the Italian debate. No leading member of it opened his lips, and if the views of Lords Derby and Malmesbury with their senile ally Lord Normandy, have any advocates amongst the Commons, they were afraid to avow themselves ; it is now too clearly seen that the views of the Tory Party on Italian affairs are utterly repugnant to those of the great body of the people of England, and while they continue to hold them, they have no chance of being placed at the head of affairs in this country.

Prior to the prorogation of Parliament, the *revision of the revised Code* were placed on the table of both Houses, and all impartial observers must admit that these revisions are no improvements. But ministers had no alternative, they would unquestionably have been defeated by the coalition formed against them, had they stood out, without advancing the cause they had in view, viz : *The efficient education of the poor in the elementary branches of instruction without waste of public money.* This cause though defeated for the present, must soon triumph now that public attention has been directed to it, so that the discussions of the last six months in Parliament and the press will not fail to produce their proper fruits in due time.

Interest in the proceedings of Parliament has paled before the recent astounding revelations, in the art of attack and defence ; in the case of Iron ships *versus* Artillery, which ever since the news of the American fight between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, has been an absorbing topic of discussion.

When the first intelligence was received of the American fight, people jumped to the conclusion somewhat prematurely that Forts and land defences were worthless. On the strength of this feeling, Mr. Osborne moved in Parliament that the building of our projected fortification, should be abandoned. The Prime Minister took the wind out of his sails, by offering to suspend all works and remit the subject to the Defence Committee for further consideration. A few days afterwards, when we had all come to the belief that the iron-ships of the *Warrior* construction were invulnerable, we were astounded by the publication of the results of experiments at Shoeburyness, with a new gun of Sir W. Armstrong's, which showed that iron plates of the strength of the *Warrior* could be pierced at short ranges of 200 or 300 yards like timber, and in continuation of these experiments, we are only today informed, that with the same gun, plates *three times the thickness of the Warrior*, have been shattered in pieces ! In the face of such experiments we are utterly bewildered, and no one knows what to counsel. The Duke of Somerset, who of all public men seems to have his wits about him on this subject, very properly says, "let us guard against panic both ways, whatever betide, we have the advantage of every other country, whether iron-ships or ordnance carry the day, the game is much in our own hands, and we should not hurriedly commit ourselves to any view." A combination of iron-ships and forts, will in all likelihood be found the best system of defence, and to this the official mind seems at present to tend.

We are in the midst of the Easter holidays, and business of every sort is for the present at a stand-still.

The most vigorous preparations are being made for the opening of the Great Exhibition, but as yet in that neighbourhood all is in the direst confusion. Progress is no doubt daily made, but it is apprehended that the first of May will dawn on much incompleteness notwithstanding the exertions to have everything complete.

The University Boat Race that annually takes place at this season came on Saturday last, and was gained by the Oxford men, but Cambridge is still one a-head on the contests of a series of years.

There is little to note on Commercial affairs. Money abounds, but there is no healthy activity in any branch of trade, and great distress now prevails in the manufacturing districts.

The Mills continue working short time, for the demand for goods is still very limited, and the daily diminishing stock of Cotton daily advances now to a famine price, and it would not be very wise to speculate on what may be the end.

American news to the 5th instant has been received, it is vague in its character, but full of interest, and important events in the fortune of war are clearly at hand, whatever they may betide.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOME NEWS OFFICE.

FRIDAY, *April* 18, 1862.

The City of Edinburgh arrived yesterday at Queenstown, but as she left New York on the 5th April her news is not later than that of which we have given the substance in a previous portion of our columns.

Island No. 10 still holds out. On the 1st April, there had been a severe storm which did considerable damage to the steamboats at Cairo, Paducah, and other points on the river, but the attacking fleet, with the exception of two transports, were but slightly affected by it. The storm was availed of to make a boat attack on one of the batteries.

A correspondent of the 'Cincinnati Times' writes in reference to the position of the Confederate army at Corinth and its prospects. He observes :—

When our informant left, on the 25th of March, there were from 70,000 to 80,000 Confederates, under Beauregard, along the new line of defence, and within 25 or 30 miles of Corinth, and reinforcements were pouring in from the east, west, and south in large numbers. Arkansas will be completely drained of troops in a few weeks, and large numbers are coming from all parts of Virginia—even from the army between Richmond and Manassas—the Confederates having determined to abandon all the Border States, and make a stand at Cottontonia Proper. There are not, he says, 60,000 men in all Virginia, and it is the confident belief of the people of Mississippi and Alabama that Montgomery will again be the capital of the "Confederacy" in less than sixty days. The rolling stock on the East Tennessee Railroad is all impressed into the government service, to carry cannon, troops, and ammunition from Virginia to the new fortifications in progress of construction in Mississippi and Western Tennessee. The rebels are any thing but confident of victory ; indeed, in the ranks there exists a general despondency. The officers do all in their power to rally the men, but in vain. A bloody defeat at Corinth and a sudden advance upon the comparatively unprotected State of Virginia, Mr. Wilkinson believes, would speedily overthrow the rebellion. Great fears are entertained for New Orleans, as it is well known that it will be attacked soon. But there is a disposition to risk the fate of the city rather than that of the Corinth army, as the rebels are confident that the yellow fever will drive Butler's forces out in due time, while the Northern Mississippi is a very healthy region, and an excellent base for preparation during the heated term. The capture of the city and the forts protecting it will diminish the artillery of the Confederates so materially, however, that the further prosecution of the war must necessarily be trusted to the lighter arms of the service, cavalry and infantry, and they must depend almost solely upon brilliant charges, something for which the Confederates have not yet exhibited an enlarged capacity. His account of the strength of General Grant's army, derived from rebel sources, shows that our enemies know much more than we dare publish. How it was obtained is a mystery to all but a few of the rebel officers and the spies themselves.

The Americans in the North are on the tiptoe of expectation for news of the fall of New Orleans. Their journals assert that the Federal force at the mouth of the Mississippi comprises a formidable mortar-fleet of the heaviest ordnance which can be bought or made in the North, and more than 200 vessels, including the largest steam frigates in the Federal navy. "The world," we are told, "will be astonished at the force the Federal government has sent against this rebellious city, and it will take even the American people by surprise when they learn its extent and importance."

A recent number of the Richmond 'Dispatch' says, in reference to the defences of New Orleans :—

The Mississippi is fortified so as to be impassable for any hostile fleet or flotilla. Forts Jackson and St. Philip are armed with 170 guns (68-pounders, rifled by Barkley Britten, and received from England). The navigation of the river is stopped by a dam of about a quarter of a mile from the above forts. No flotilla on earth would force that dam in less than two hours, during which it would be within short and cross range of 170 guns of the largest calibre, many of which would be served with red-hot shot, numerous furnaces for which have been erected in every fort and in every battery, between New Orleans and the forts there is a constant succession of earthworks. At the Plain of Chalmette, near Jannin's Property, there are redoubts, armed with rifled cannon, which have been found to be effective at five miles' range. A ditch, 30 feet wide and 20 deep, extends from the Mississippi to La Cariere. In the Forts St. Phillip and Jackson there are 3000 men, of whom a goodly portion are experienced artillerymen and gunners who have served in the navy.

The same paper further observes :—

In a day or two we shall have ready two iron-cased floating batteries. The plates are 4½ inches thick, of the best hammered iron, received from England and France. Each iron-cased battery will mount 26 68-pounders, placed so as to skim the water, and strike the enemy's hull between wind and water. We have an abundant supply of incendiary shells, cupola furnaces for molten iron, congreve rockets and fire-ships. At New Orleans itself we have 32,000 infantry, and as many more quartered in the immediate neighbourhood. In discipline and drill they are far superior to the Yankees. We have two very able and active generals, who possess our entire confidence—General Mansfield Sorrell and Brigadier-General Ruggles. For commodore we have old Hollins—a Nelson in his way. We are ready to give the Yankees a hot reception when they come. Around all are mad with excitement and rage. Our only fear is that the Northern invaders will not appear. We have made such extensive preparation to receive them that it were vexatious if their invisible armada escapes the fate we have in store for it.

There are also said to be other formidable obstructions of various kinds in the river to prevent the passage upwards of a fleet. A correspondent at Ship Island, writing recently, says :—

I have conversed with some prisoners recently taken in reference to the obstructions placed across the Mississippi by the rebels to prevent the passage of Federal men-of-war. "From them I learn there is an immense raft of logs, containing 40,000 feet, stretched across the river at a point called the "Jump". The raft is secured to the banks of the river, on either side, by heavy chains, which are dropped when any of the Confederate steamers pass. This formidable obstruction is commanded by a strong battery.

With regard to the views of the French government on the two questions now urgently awaiting a solution —the maintenance of the Pope's temporal power and the presence of the ex-King of Naples at Rome—the Paris correspondent of the "Times' writes as follows :—

On the former question no one that I know of believes that the emperor will change his mind, or that there is any real foundation for the statements of the 'Patrie' about Cardinal Antonelli being in a more conciliatory mood. So long as Pius IX. lives, so long will the emperor keep in power those in possession of Rome, or what he still holds. His majesty may be more flexible about the King of Naples. Since M. de Lavalette's arrival in Paris there have been indications that the king's residence in Rome, with which the brigandage in Southern Italy is so intimately connected, will at no distant day come to a close. The outcry on all sides is too great to be much longer resisted.

"Lord Palmerston's speech on Italian affairs," says the same correspondent," has produced a great effect here. Little else is talked of at this moment. Some (who they are I need not mention more particularly) affect much anger ; but many are much pleased and think it will do good in high quarters. Articles by way of answer will probably appear in one or two of the government papers, but it is not certain that the emperor is among the dissatisfied." The correspondent of the 'Daily News' infers from the tone of some of the Paris papers that Lord Palmerston's plain speaking has caused some irritation at the Tuileries.

The following telegram, just published, comes to us from Turin :—"A committee elected by the inhabitants of Foggia, and presided over by the prefect, has resolved upon sending an address to Lord Palmerston, thanking him for the words which he spoke in the House of Commons during the recent discussion on Italian affairs, and praying his lordship, in the interests of Italy, to continue in the same sentiments."

General Fanti has been intrusted with the command of the military department of Tuscany.

The official 'Staats-Anzeiger,' Berlin, published yesterday the following royal decree, addressed to the ministry, and countersigned by all the ministers. The king says :—

In consequence of the report made to me on the present state of the budget, I sanctioned that the bill relative to the continuation from July next of the collection of an additional tax of 25 per cent. on the income class, mill, and slaughter-house taxes respectively, shall not be submitted to the next Diet, as it is possible to cover the deficit partly by an increase in the public revenue, and partly by a diminution in the expenses of several branches of the public administration. In so far as concerns reduction in the Military Budget, I willingly consent, in conformity with my previous declarations, to sanction at the present moment any savings which may be provisionally effected. I must, however, most positively repeat my former declarations, that in the department of the military administration such reductions must be avoided as would endanger those principles the maintenance of which is necessary for the strength and effectiveness of the army, and consequently for the safety and independence of the State.

The war between the Turks and Montenegrins is being carried on with much activity. Almost daily contests take place, and much bravery is displayed on both sides. Of late the results have mostly been favourable to the Turks. Two engagements are reported today, in both of which the insurgents were worsted. During one a curious incident, of mediæval colour occurred. In the midst of the fight the chief of an adjacent convent, with 50 stalwart priests, sallied out to the assistance of the insurgents. Their aid, however, was not blessed ; the insurgents fled, and on the field lay the corpses of the head of the convent and 11 of his men.

The 'Schlesische Zeitung' says :—" We hear that General Luders intends retiring from the Governorship of Warsaw. It is considered likely that the Duke of Oldenburgh will be his successor. Apprehensions are entertained of demonstrations taking place at Warsaw at Easter."

THE HIGH COURT OF CALCUTTA.—It is announced that Messrs. Walter Morgan, F. B. Kemp, W. S. Seton Karr, and L. S. Jackson have been appointed judges of the High Court of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.—A meeting of the operatives of Over Darwen, Lancashire, was held on Tuesday, to adopt a petition to the Government, in favour of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the duties on cotton goods imported into India. The memorial referred to in our last was adopted.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND THE COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday and Wednesday there were on view at the rooms of the Cotton Supply Association in Manchester (but exclusively to members, merchants, or manufacturers), about 150 pieces of cloth, made from East India Cotton, which the Association are sending to the International Exhibition. The yarns and cloths have been spun and manufactured at the mills of Mr. John Cheetham (late M. P. for South Lancashire), the president of the Association. The cloths have been finished in the establishments of the highest repute in the country, both for bleaching, dying, and printing. There has been not the slightest mixture of American cotton with the yarns of which these goods are made ; and yet it was generally admitted by the visitors that the results of the manufacture of Indian cotton here displayed were something incredible when contrasted with the degree of prejudice against the material.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The Peninsular and London Shipping Company's screw steamer *Indiana*, C. R. Suckling, commander, sailed from Plymouth on the 8th inst. for Madras and Calcutta. She had a full general cargo (including some Government stores, &c.) and a good complement of passengers. It is understood that, in addition to the fleet of steamers already owned by the company, they have lately purchased the screw steamer *Mauritius*, to enable them to meet the increasing demand for steam communication with India, and also to ensure more effectually the regular despatch of one of their steamers from England and India monthly. For the future one of their vessels will leave Gravesend on the 15th of every month.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(From the Globe, April 18.)

THE INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

MADRID, April 16.

It is asserted that, should the French troops enter the city of Mexico, the Spanish forces will do the same.

TURKEY.

MOSTAR, April 15.

The Montenegrin tribe of Uskogs and the insurgents of Piva have profited by the passage of the river Tara, near Ogradjanitze, to make sanguinary incursions into the district of Taschlitze. To prevent these invasions the Ottoman troops have constructed a large guardhouse near this passage, defended by 400 irregulars, under the command of Dervich Bey.

The insurgents having occupied the village of Naratin to prevent the construction of this building, Dervich Bey passed the river and attacked them.

During the combat the Agumen (chief of the convent) of Piva hastened with 50 men to the assistance of the insurgents.

The fight ended with the flight of the insurgents, who left the priest and 11 men dead on the field. The Ottoman loss was two dead and six wounded.

A sufficient Ottoman garrison having been left in the newly-erected fortifications of Zubzi, 10 battalions of the Turkish army, with some irregular troops, marched towards the district of Banjani. Five of these battalions were then detached to provision Niksich.

Upon their return from this place they were attacked in the defile of Douga by a large number of Montenegrins and insurgents. The assailants were routed, leaving 100 of their number on the field, with about twice as many wounded.

The Ottoman troops had two officers and 29 privates killed ; one officer and 28 men wounded.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News, April 18.)

THE prominent question before Europe just now is that of the iron-plated ship, the fort, and the last new gun. Our readers were made aware by our last publication that certain experiments at Shoeburyness had practically demonstrated the frailty of the iron-sides, whose miniature operations off Norfolk appeared to have revolutionised the whole theory of naval warfare. From that moment, there was nothing like iron. The building of stone forts was stopped, notwithstanding the large sums voted for their erection, and already half expended ; monster men-of-war, old hearts of oak that once held the world in awe, were pooh-poohed, and set aside ; the "wooden walls" were to be turned into metallic screens ; and the defences of our coasts, not to say of the open waters of the earth, were henceforth to be composed of wooden ships built within two cases or sheaths, of iron. Weather-beaten sailors began to fear that the science of navigation, and the breed of the true British Jack tar would ultimately die out, and that our fleets, like our theatres, instead of being manned by skilled artists, would for the future be left entirely to the ship, or stage, carpenters and mechanists. As Mr. Alfred Wigan said at the Theatrical Fund dinner, he was no longer to be "Shiver my timbers !" but "Draw my rivets !" A change, however, has again passed over the dream of the dockyards. Sir William Armstrong has shown that the iron ship can be shot through and through as easily as a sheet of brown paper by a certain gun at a certain distance, with a certain weight of metal and a certain charge of power, all of which are capable of the clearest mathematical exposition. Of what exceptional value, then, is the iron ship from the invulnerable point of view ? None whatever. The only difference in this respect between the iron and the wooden ship is a difference, not of kind, but of degree. It takes a greater gun and a greater charge to shatter an iron ship than to shatter a wooden ship, and the question thus becomes reduced to very much the same sort of question as might have arisen under the *ancien regime* between vessels of comparative degrees of power.

That a limit must finally be established beyond which neither ship nor gun can trespass is obvious ; and we apprehend that the whole responsibility of scientific experiment points at the present moment in that direction. Ships cannot carry more than a certain weight, consistently with the requisite ease and security in sailing and manœuvring ; and guns must not be mounted in ships that cannot be worked with safety, convenience, and effect. To hit the happy medium between these extremes, and to secure the highest amount of efficiency at the lowest cost of danger, is the problem to which the Genius of Slaughter is now directing her terrible energies.

IT would be sufficiently strange if the solution of the Roman question were to come from England after all ; yet there is nothing improbable in the supposition. Should it turn out so, the world will be indebted for that happy delivery of the Gordian knot of European politics to Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Pope Hennessy, and Mr. Maguire. Those gentlemen, whose advocacy of the temporal power has acquired for them so undesirable a notoriety in our Parliamentary debates, wound up their zealous efforts on the last night before the prorogation by an assault upon the policy of the English Government, which brought out from Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone certain declarations respecting Italy that have already produced the most profound sensation on the Continent. It is extremely likely that had Napoleon III. known that things take place in our Majesty's Ministers would not have thought it any part of their duty to express an opinion upon the occupation of Rome, or the prolonged mystery maintained on the subject by the Emperor of the French. But the most celestial patience may be worn out at last by perpetual insolence and insolent accusations ; and when Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone feeling the necessity of putting an end this species of mosquito warfare, delivered themselves on the night of April 11, of such a statement of their views respecting the policy that ought to be adopted in regard to Italy as cannot fail to take practical effect sooner or later. It was clearly laid down by Lord Palmerston that non-intervention did not mean indifference ; and Lord Palmerston illustrated the force of the observation by showing that, while he abstained from interfering between the opposing parties, he sympathised strongly with the Italians, and thought that the occupation of Rome by French troops, although not strictly a violation of international law, is a gross violation of that principle of non-intervention which is proclaimed by France as well as by England, and at variance with the programme upon which the war was commenced. This is frank speaking for an English Minister. It is of a nature not to be disregarded with impunity ; and rumour already whispers that negotiations are afoot between the Cabinets of St. James's and the Tuileries with a view to the withdrawal of the troops. Certain it is that the differences between the general and the ambassador are not yet accommodated, that the Marquis de Lavalette is now in England, and that there is a report that Goyon is to be recalled, and, by way of patching up his wounded sensibility, to be made a marshal. The proceedings of the French press with reference to this memorable debate show what a deep impression it has made. The 'Moniteur' publishes M. Billaylard's speech in full—which was significant for the 'Moniteur.' The 'Debats' declares that Sir George Bowyer and Mr. Henessy have "done a very bad service to their cause," and does not hesitate to inform its readers that Lord Palmerston has "formally protested against the occupation of Rome :" the 'Temps' says that the speeches are in a vivid light the contradiction of the French policy in Italy ; the 'Siecle' declares that the great majority of the French press has, long held the same language without being listened to : and the 'Opinion Nationale' believes that the temporal power must speedily disappear. To have extracted all these expressions of accord from the journals of France, is to deal a blow which will resound through every Cabinet Council in Europe.

AMERICA.

The Federal army of the Potomac has not yet fairly opened the campaign. The latest news is to the 5th of the present month, and at that time General M'Clellan was still in the neighbourhood of Washington, preparing for the great expedition which is to act against Richmond from the sea. At last it seems that the Federal secrets are as well kept as those of the Confederates. The discretion that is enforced on the newspapers, the watch that is kept over the telegraph, and the restrictions which are said to be placed on the communications of soldiers with their friends, make it difficult to learn what is going on even among the troops that are not in presence of the enemy. With respect to General M'Clellan's army, it can only be said that a large portion of it had already embarked for the neighbourhood of Fort Monroe, with the object of turning the position of the Confederates and capturing the capital of the Secessionist Republic. It is singular that this plan did not receive the consideration of the Federal commanders at an earlier period. The idea of a regular march from the Potomac southward appears to have been entertained by the generals of both belligerents until the actual experiment was tried. The Confederates on falling back devastated the country behind them, and retired to the line of the Rappahannock, in order to await in an advantageous position the coming of the enemy. General M'Clellan, as our readers are aware, actually began his advance, and was stopped by the difficulties of the country and the want of transport. The plan of a gigantic sea expedition is now said to find favour with the Northern generals, and the Confederates will be obliged to change their positions in order to repel this new attack. The possession of Fort Monroe and the command of the sea will of course give great advantages to the Federals in the struggle.

As to the plans of the Confederates all that we hear is more or less conjecture. It may be said now that there are two main armies of the Confederates. That in Virginia, commanded by President Davis, is, no doubt, working hard to meet the enemy advancing from his chosen point of attack, and it may be that the line from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville, which was taken up by them on their first retreat from Manassas, has been already changed for one which is more likely to protect the capital. In this part of the country a great battle will in all probability be fought within the next few weeks, unless, indeed, the Confederates are contented to abandon Richmond without a contest. This, however, they are hardly likely to do, for, although it is not a great city, yet it is the capital, and a flight from it could not but do harm to the reputation of the Confederacy. With Richmond also the railway communication of the State would fall into the hands of the Federals, and the State of Virginia might be said to be lost to the Southern Republic.

Not less probable is it that great events are preparing in the Western States. Our latest telegrams announce that the Confederate forces along the new line of defence, from Decatur, Alabama, to Island No. 10, number 200,000, and that 70,000 are supposed to be concentrated at Corinth, under General Beauregard. These numbers are, of course, vastly exaggerated ; but the Northerners are probably correct in estimating the numbers under General Beauregard as very considerable. The West, where the Confederates have met with such terrible reverses, is now to be fought for by all the strength of the Confederacy. The line of General Beauregard is just south of the frontier of Tennessee and Alabama ; Decatur is on the Tennessee River, and is at the junction of two railroads, which run west and south-west. This place is, if the accounts given by the Federals be true, at the extreme right of the Confederate line. From Decatur to Island No. 10 must be about 150 miles in a straight line, and this is the region which General Beauregard is to hold against the invading army of the North. At Island No 10 the Confederates have made a stubborn stand ; but whether they will be able permanently to hold the place we have no means of knowing. The defence, however, will have allowed General Beauregard to get together his army, and to show a bold front to Generals Grant and Halleck and the rest, whose late triumphs have so depressed the fortunes of the Confederates.

At Beaufort, it does not seem that the successes have been so brilliant as was supposed at the date of our last. The Nashville has again, under her spirited commander, Captain Pegrim, eluded the vigilance of her adversaries. The report of her destruction was incorrect. She made her way through the blockading squadron, and her superior speed then enabled her to baffle pursuit. The New York press is very indignant at her escape, and loud in its complaints of the inefficiency of the blockading squadron. The report of the evacuation of Fort Macon by the Confederates was also premature. According to our latest accounts, however, its fall was certain. It was invested by a large force and was held only by 500 men.

The Confederates are reported to have withdrawn all their forces from the coast of Georgia, and taken all their guns to Savannah. Fort Pulaski has been surrounded by the Federals, and all communication with Savannah cut off. The speedy surrender of the fort is expected. Savannah and its approaches are strongly fortified. From 20,000 to 50,000 Confederates are supposed to occupy the town.

At Washington some progress has been made in carrying out the policy of the administration. The resolution to co-operate with the States desiring to abolish slavery has passed the Senate by a majority of 32 to 10, the dissentients being the representatives of the Border States where slavery prevails. The Senate has also passed a bill for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia by 29 against 14 votes. A compensation, averaging 300 dollars for each slave, is to be paid to the slaveowners. All the Border State members voted against the bill. 100,000 dollars is appropriated to aid the voluntary emigration of the slaves to Hayti and Liberia.

The appropriation of 13,000,000 dollars for iron-clad vessels has been finally agreed to by the House of Representatives at Washington.

The 'Baltimore American' states that there is no doubt that the Merrimac is thoroughly repaired and ready for another expedition. The delay in the Merrimac's coming out is believed to be that she is waiting for ammunition for the heavy guns which have been placed on board, and also for some infernal machines constructed by Professor Maury. The Confederate steamers Jamestown and Yorktown are being more thoroughly iron-clad to accompany the Merrimac. The shots from the Monitor are represented to be the only ones that injured the Merrimac. These shots were thrown under the shield of the Merrimac at the time she attempted to run the Monitor down. It is reported that two other steamers are being "iron-clad at Richmond, to accompany the Merrimac.

Refugees from Charleston say that a panic has prevailed there since the capture of Newburn, and that women and children were leaving the city. It was expected that the Federals would strike a blow there.

The 'New York Times' affirms that there is no doubt that active operations against New Orleans have commenced, as a despatch published in the Charleston papers, dated New Orleans, March 29th, announces that two Federal gunboats commenced on the 28th an attack on Fort Jackson, some distance above the head of the passes.

The Washington correspondent of the same journal says it is stated that General Rosencranz has resigned, declining to serve under General Fremont.

The 'New York World' announces that all correspondents connected with the army are ordered to return by the Secretary of War, and are prohibited from remaining under a penalty of arrest and imprisonment.

According to the Richmond papers nearly 100 Federal transports and other vessels are in Hampton Roads and a large number of Federal troops have recently been landed in that vicinity.

The Federal House of Representatives has passed a resolution, that whenever military operations require the presence of two or more officers on the same field or department, the President may make such assignment without regard to seniority of rank.

The 'Journal of Commerce' announces that the Confederate Generals Johnston and Lee are intrenching themselves on the Rappahannock, with a force estimated at 150,000 to 180,000 men, and they are also believed to be throwing up works on the Rapidan. The position thus chosen by the Confederate army in Virginia is favourable to defensive warfare, being rugged and heavy-timbered. The Federal General Macdowell is watching them on one side and M'Clellan on the other.

The army under General Curtis, in Arkansas, is now stated to have fallen back as far as Cross Timber Hollows, on account of a scarcity of forage where they were previously located. The Confederates, numbering some 25,000 men, under Price, Van Dorn, and retreated entirely across the Boston Mountains, and were at Van Buren and Fort Smith receiving supplies from Memphis and Little Rock, by way of the Arkansas River. The Texan troops are represented to be much disheartened by the loss of M'Culloch, and the death of M'Intosh was severely felt among the Arkansas troops. Pike's Indians had mostly returned home, the artillery having, it is said, created a great panic among them. Fayetteville is now unoccupied by the Federal forces, though the Federal pickets extend beyond there, while those of the Confederates come north to the summits of the Boston Mountains. There will probably be another encounter of the two armies soon, though where, it is not stated at present.

In Mississippi, the planters were piling their cotton ready for firing. The Confederates are burning portions of their cotton in Tennessee. It is reported that preparations have been made to burn Memphis in case of necessity.

The ladies of Charleston are contributing jewels, silver spoons, watches, and money towards building a gunboat.

A portion of General Banks' *corps d'armée* has arrived at Manassas, after a tedious march from Winchester. During their march they encountered no portion of the Confederate forces.

The New York journals publish letters from Port Royal, stating that the Federal expeditions had found a widespread Union feeling in all the parts of Florida which they had occupied.

Another iron-clad steamer, the Nangatuck, is on its way to aid the Monitor.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN INDIA.

MR. BLAKE [April 11] asked the Secretary of State for India what arrangements had been made with regard to the position of the medical officers of the late East India Company's army on amalgamation with the Queen's forces ; whether it was still intended that the term "service in India," used throughout the warrant of the 13th day of January, 1860, should be restricted to actual residence in India, exclusive of leave ; and whether the senior medical officers of her Majesty's Indian army would be considered entitled to promotion to the rank of principal and deputy inspector-general and inspector-general of hospitals, as heretofore, or were those appointments in future to be filled by the medical officers of her Majesty's royal army.

Sir C. WOOD replied that the revision of the medical establishment for India awaited the report of the Government of India, which was expected very shortly. The royal warrant required a service in India of 20 years, in any rank, to qualify a staff or regimental surgeon for the rank of surgeon-major. The rule having been found productive of hardship in individual cases, it was determined by her Majesty's Government that a period of two years (the period allowed under the furlough rules to count as service for pension) should be allowed to reckon as part of the period qualifying for promotion to the rank of surgeon-major, in addition to all leave taken in India. The grades of principal and deputy inspector-general, and inspector-general of hospitals were of recent date as respected the Indian service. The future organization of the medical department of that service would receive the fullest consideration.

INDIAN CONTRACTS BILL.

MR. SMOLLETT [April 11] asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received a copy of an act entitled "The Indian Contracts Bill," now pending before the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India ; and whether he was prepared to sanction that measure in its present shape if passed by that body.

Sir C. WOOD said he had received a copy of the bill in question, but it had not yet been considered by the Indian Council, and he was therefore unable to state at present whether it would be sanctioned or not.

COMMERCIAL.

From the Home News, April 18.)

THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

Since our report of April 9 the general trade

His Worship said.—Shaik Ahmed bin Shaik Ebrahim, you stand committed to take your trial at the next Criminal Sessions at the Supreme Court on the charge of murder.

Prisoner.—I have a request to make on account of suffering in the Common Jail. I know that my life is not to be saved and I beg that I may be allowed this indulgence; to have two pice worth of opium and one pice of tobacco a day.

His Worship said, that it was not in his power to make the order, but that anything that could be done consistently would be done.

Prisoner.—If your worship will only give the order it will be done.

His Worship declined to give any order. The prisoner was then removed.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A General Sessions of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace was yesterday held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, when there were present W. Crawford, Esq., in the chair, Major R. P. Malcolm, C. Scott, T. H. Bentley, C. Forjett, Bhawoo Dajee, Mahomed Yusoof Moorgee, Framjee Nesserwanjee, Meerza Ali Jan and Bhugwundass Purshotumdass, Esquires.

A letter was read from the Officiating Consulting Engineer to Government, Bombay Water Works, No. 25, dated 6th February 1862, stating for the information of the Worshipful Bench that in accordance with their desire he will act as a member of the Vehar Water Works Committee; which was ordered to be recorded.

A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 708, was then read dated 10th March 1862, submitting to the Worshipful Bench, a statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Fund for the quarter ending 30th September 1861; which was ordered to be recorded.

A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 730, dated 11th March 1862, forwarding for submission to the Worshipful Bench, copies of letters from Dr. Haines, Chemical Analyser to Government, dated 31st January and 3rd March 1862, on the subject of the composition &c. of specimen piping, submitted to him for examination; were then read.

Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., proposed and C. Forjett, Esq seconded.—That the reports of Dr. Haines be published in the local papers; which was carried unanimously.

A Memo. by Mr. Under Secretary Peile, No. 631, dated 15th April 1862, was then read, forwarding for the information of the Worshipful Bench. copy of a letter addressed to the Acting Consulting Engineer to Government, Bombay Water Works, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. F. King as Chief Resident Engineer of the Vehar Water Works.

The Memo with the letter was order to be recorded

A letter from the Officiating Consulting Engineer to Government, No. 61, dated 16th April 1862, intimating for the information of the Worshipful Bench, the appointment by Government of Mr. F. King, Civil Engineer, to be Chief Resident Engineer of the Vehar Water Works; was read by the clerk and ordered to be recorded.

The clerk read a Memo. by Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Peile, No. 709, dated 26th April 1862, forwarding for the information of the Worshipful Bench, a copy of a letter addressed by Messrs. King and Wilcox to the Officiating Consulting Engineer to Government, Bombay Water Works, on the subject of taking and giving over charge of the office of the Vehar Works. The memo. and letter was then ordered to be recorded.

A letter was then read from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 1233, dated 1st May 1862, requesting to be informed whether any Committee of the Worshipful Bench has ever been appointed to inspect or examine the present material state of the Dams, Mains and distributing pipes of the Vehar Water Works. When Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq. proposed and G. Scott, Esq. That the clerk to the Municipal Committee be informed that no Committee has been appointed to inspect or examine the present material state of the Dams, Mains and distributing pipes of the Vehar Water works; but that the Worshipful Bench being of opinion that it would be desirable to have such a committee appointed, do request Colonel De Lisle, Major Malcolm, Haines and Dr. Bhow Dajee to form a committee for the above mentioned purpose.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The following Bills for printing charges submitted for payment to the Worshipful Bench was then read, viz.

Bill from the Clerk of the Peace to elect and to serve on the Municipal Fund Finance Committee in the room of Mr. Gibbs who has proceeded to England, was then read, when C. Forjett proposed and T. H. Bentley, Esq. seconded.—That G. Scott, Esq. be elected a member of the Municipal Fund Committee in the room of , Esq.

The proposition was unanimously agreed to.

It was then read a notice to elect a Member to the Vehar Water Works Committee in the room of Col. Marriott, who has proceeded to

The motion of G. Scott, Esq. seconded by Malcolm it was unanimously agreed.—That Major Merewether be appointed a member of the Vehar Water Works Committee in the room of Colonel Marriott.

The business of the Session having been concluded, their Worships dispersed.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Friday, 9th May 1862.

(Before J. F. Hope, Esq.)

Mahomed Hassan Khan vs. Jaffer Eba Mahomed.

Mr. Faithfull appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Cumroodeen, for the defendant.

Passage Money.—The summons stated the action to be for Rs. 500, being the money had and received by the defendant on the 5th April 1862 for the use and on account of the plaintiff.

Mr. Faithfull said that the plaintiff in this action sought to recover back the passage money he had paid to the defendant, the Nacoda of a Bugalow, for the conveyance of himself and suite to Bussorah. An agreement was entered into between the parties, by which the defendant received Rs. 500, and in consideration thereof engaged to convey plaintiff and his suite as passengers on board the Bugalow. The voyage was commenced but it was not completed, in consequence of the vessel having proved quite unseaworthy, and plaintiff was obliged to return to Bombay. Mr. Faithfull urged that the contract was obtained by defendant by fraud, as the vessel was not fit to proceed to Bussorah.

Plaintiff on being examined stated that he was formerly a General in the service of the King of Oude. He entered into an agreement with the defendant and paid him Rs. 500 as passage money to convey him and his family and suite to Bussorah. The Bugalow sailed on the 17th April last, and when off Colaba she sprang a leak. For two days the crew were engaged in pumping out the water, and afterwards they refused to work at the pump, being exhausted. The vessel was near sinking and the Nacoda immediately put to Sewandroog where they all landed. Plaintiff had to hire three boats to convey his family and men ashore. The vessel was pitching to and fro, but there was no storm. He had not the original agreement with him in Court, but he produced a copy thereof which was made by his Moonshee. The original agreement has been forwarded by Government to the Magistrate of Ratnaghery. The agreement bore an adhesive stamp of one anna.

Mr. Cumroodeen here contended that as the original document was not sufficiently stamped, the parol evidence of it was not admissible.

Mr. Faithfull said he was entitled to recover on the implied contract, and the document was wanted merely as collateral evidence. However he was ready to deposit the penalty money in Court.

Mr. Hingley, Clerk to the Senior Magistrate, was then sworn, and Mr. Vaz, Clerk in the Secretariat, proved that the agreement which was handed by the plaintiff to the senior Magistrate, has been forwarded by the Government to the Magistrate of Ratnaghery.

Plaintiff's son and one of his servants were then examined to corroborate his statement. The Moonshee was then examined and he stated that the document produced in Court was not a copy of the original agreement.

His Honor said he was of opinion that the plaintiff must be nonsuited. It was proved that the stamp on the original agreement was insufficient, and it turned out that the copy laid before the Court was not a copy of the original; therefore there was no evidence of the agreement. It was alleged that the vessel was not seaworthy when it sailed and that the contract was obtained by fraud. But there was no evidence to prove fraud on the part of the defendant, for, even supposing that the vessel was unseaworthy, the Court could not presume that that circumstance was known to the defendant at the time he entered into the contract. The vessel might have been quite seaworthy when it left the harbour, and an accident on the voyage might have caused the leakage. The decision in the case of *Gillan v. Simpkin* was a sufficient authority to enable His Honor to hold that where the passage money has been paid for a particular place, and the voyage is commenced, but the Captain is prevented from completing it by the perils of the seas, and by no fault of his, he (the Captain) is entitled to retain the passage money.

Plaintiff nonsuited; costs certified.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

We regret to hear that the ship *Turon*, Captain Code, bound to Bombay, has been on shore since Monday night on Fultah Sand, and is reported to be in a dangerous position, boats have been sent down to lighten her, and save cargo and ship if possible.

The *Glenroy* with salt from Liverpool is still on shore near Diamond Harbour, and is unable to get either boats or steamer to lighten or assist her off, so great is the demand for them at the present time.

The *Pera* bound to Madras is, or was, also on shore near Moyapore.—*Englishman, May* 1.

Two of H. M. regiments now in and near the Presidency, the 92nd Highlanders and 43rd Light Infantry, the former in Fort William, and the latter at Barrackpore, are under orders to return to England next cold season; and there is mention made, in military letters received from England, of H. M. 35th, now at Agra, coming down to the Presidency; but whether to garrison Fort William for a year, and then embark for England, or to go home direct, is not stated; probably, the former.—*Id.*

SIND.

The Temperature.—The heat has been unusually great for Kurrachee, for some days past. At Hydrabad it has been fearful. Last Tuesday the thermometer is reported to have reached *one hundred and twenty-seven degrees in the shade!* This is a *heat* hard to beat.—*Our Paper* (*Kurrachee*), *May* 2.

Jail Affray.—A Prisoner in the Jail employed in the factory making carpets, was rather remiss on Saturday last, and incurred the Native Overseer's displeasure. Irritated by the abuse he received for his conduct, the prisoner took up a pair of scissors lying by his side, and stabbed the Moonshee in the face, cutting it open from the corner of the mouth down to nearly the angle of the jaw.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

From the Our Paper, May 2.

We learn that there is an immense accumulation of merchandise at Kotree, awaiting transport by rail to this place; so far from any diminution being apparent in the quantity it is daily increasing, and will soon necessitate the running of an additional train. It is even said that so anxious are native Agents to have their goods forwarded, that they are constantly resorting to the Eastern dodge of offering *douceurs* to the Railway officials to be put in possession of trucks. We think the Railway Company stand in their own light in not employing porters to load. Were a small charge made for this service, it would be readily paid, and prevent a great deal of the unnecessary delay and confusion which seem to prevail. Mr. McNeil, the Traffic Manager, has doubtless this matter under his consideration, and we trust to be soon enabled to report that our suggestion has been adopted. Complaints still continue to reach us of the want of a *hamal* at each Station to give water to the passengers: the want of which is very severely felt, particularly in this trying weather.—It is proposed to increase the speed of the trains by which the will gain on hour in the trip between this and Kotree. The number of trucks is also to be reduced from 45 to 40.

DISCONTINUANCE OF PUBLIC TELEGRAMS.

(From the Hurkaru, May 1.)

Government are going to cut us adrift in the matter of public telegrams, and let us depend for Home and Foreign news, in future, on our own resources. By a notification, which will be found elsewhere, we learn that after the 30th July next, no intelligence will be transmitted through the wires, which is not paid for, the weekly message to the Chambers of Commerce excepted. In all respects, except that of upholding a monopoly of the telegraph, its working will be assimilated to that of the electric lines in Europe. Barring that the country pays for it, and that the government control it, we shall be unable to perceive any difference whatever.

We do not object to the principle, that those who derive pleasure or profit from news ought to pay for it. Nothing should be done by the State, which individuals can do for themselves, and we are perfectly content to see the system abolished which places the *Englishman* on a level with the *Hurkaru*. Let the race by all means be to the swift in the matter of newspaper rivalry. Where the opposite result takes place, vanity is not merely rebuked, but the public weal suffers as well. Matters ought to be so arranged, that whoever loses by the strife, the community must inevitably be gainers.

But what does the government mean by continuing its dole of news for charity's sake, to the Chambers of Commerce? Is it that they are poorer in coin or richer in moral worth than the Press? Or do they promise to be still troublesome to power, whilst we are learning to glozo and flatter, with the prospect of being well up in our lessons before long? Who shall tell? All that we recognise, is the fact of the preference given to trade as compared with politics, and the only inference we can draw is, that it is a very foolish one. Where the value of commodities rises and falls according to the state of public affairs, it is perfectly useless to state the bare fact of a change having taken place, without affording a clue to the cause of it. Say, for example, that the merchant is told by his public telegram that cotton has fallen a halfpenny per pound, he is left to guess whether the decline is owing to local or political influences. Perhaps speculation has grown timid, and the Bears has gone to the wall, in which case the next advices are almost sure to speak of a reaction; but it *may be*, that the fall is owing to some great success of the Federals, or the prospect of an early peace. So, again, with saltpetre: the merchant hears that it has risen in value, and if he knew the reason why, he would perhaps instantly send to the bazaar and buy up every maund that was available. We might go on multiplying instances, but have said enough to show that politics and prices are inseparable, and that to furnish the latter without giving all the available information with regard to the former, would be merely to paralyse trade and serve no useful purpose. It is not our interests to argue in this vein. Telegrams are charged for by the word, and if we can learn all about cotton, cutch, and corahs, with the rest of the commercial items, without the inconvenience of paying, the result is more satisfactory. But we like fair play better than liberality, and wish to see government taking its stand upon intelligible principles. If there is anything to be given away, we beg to be allowed to share it.

A CABINET FOR INDIA.

(From the Hurkaru, May 1.)

Mr. Laing, it would appear, is determined to place us upon the high road to financial success, as well as to save us from the difficulties and dangers attending amateur attempts to manage the income and expenditure of a great empire. We learn, and without surprise, that not content with revising our taxes, Mr. Laing has set himself to improve our tax machinery. Our office of Civil Account and Audit are to be re-constructed on a more efficient pattern. There have long been rumours of these changes floating about: they have now assumed a consistency which calls for public notice. In respect of the changes to be effected in the office of the Accountant General, we hear that a draft of the scheme is in circulation, and that a few days more will see it published. It provides for the distribution of the present establishment, and for the construction of a new service, if we may so speak. The latter is Mr. Laing's own idea. It is that of training up here in Calcutta a number of general service accountants, who shall go wherever their services may be required, on salaries varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200. The scheme is one which promises much good for the public service, and which threatens to deliver us from the shoals of The Barnacles who at present muddle away our money in such a handsome way. It shall have, by its operation, the right men in the right places, and a guarantee that an officer who may be sent as accountant, &c., to Nagpore or Lucknow, is really a man accustomed to figures, and experienced in those wondrously clear documents known by the title of "statements." Mr. Laing is anxious to get his scheme on foot, and in good working order, before the approaching rains compel him to recruit his health in England. The new system is an admirable one, and one which is sure to secure the support of the public. It goes upon the well known, though but little practised principle, of paying a man for the work he is best fitted for, and which he actually performs. It is simple, tangible, and calculated to do away with a great deal of the circumlocution business of the offices—three points of merit on which no questions can be raised, and which are sufficient to make the public regard it with favor.

But the new official year will probably see even still greater changes. The Honble Mr. Drummond, we are told, is to be the last Financial Secretary to the government of India, and for the future we are to have a Finance Minister and a Deputy Secretary to conduct the business of his office. It is said that Mr. Peachy, the present able and energetic Assistant Secretary, is to be the first Deputy Secretary, on a handsome salary. The appointment of this valuable uncovenanted officer to so high and responsible a position will be a compliment to the whole body to which he belongs, and will be, moreover, a proof that the government is determined to get men who can do the work for which they draw their salaries. This change will soon receive the sanction of the Viceroy, when it will be immediately carried out. Dissatisfied with the working of the present cumbrous machinery of Councils and Secretariats, Lord Elgin is about to give effect to some of the plans of the late Viceroy. It has been almost decided upon that we are to have a real Cabinet. The Secretaries in the various departments are to receive seats in the Supreme Council, and to direct their inspirations direct from the Viceroy. We hail the reform with considerable satisfaction. Its principal result will be to relieve the Governor General of an immense amount of clerical labor now imposed upon him, and to set him free for the consideration of the great questions which are so constantly cropping up in a country like India, so vast, so fertile of conflicting interests, and so truly in a state of transition. Emancipated from the desk of the clerk, Lord Elgin will have it in his power to elect the studio of the statesman—a change which cannot but be for his own benefit, and for the good of India. In the new cabinet Mr. Laing will take, of course, his seat as Minister of Finance, Sir R. Napier will have the War Office, and Colonel Durand and Mr. Grey, the Foreign and Home Departments respectively. Mr. Harington will take Public Works, and there will be a new Minister of Justice to succeed Mr. Ritchie. This place will probably be filled up from the English Bar.

It is almost a pity that these alterations were not made some time since; the public might then have secured the services of Sir J. P. Grant as Minister for Public Works. It is not too much to say, that for this particular work he was by far the best man in India. In Bengal he was worse than lost—he was in the way: as member of a cabinet, entrusted with the control of Public Works, he would have given us the worth of every rupee we spent, and have advanced our road system by ten years. We trust that whoever accepts this ministry will study the railway feeder system of Bengal as an example of how much can be made of a trunk line of communication.

The changes we have intimated are in the main radical, but they are such as are evidently calculated to to serve the interests of the public, and therefore to secure its hearty co-operation and approval.

THE POLITICAL EFFECT OF THE BUDGET.

(From the Friend of India, May 1.)

There is an aspect in which Mr. Laing's Budget has not been considered by the English public. Our ignorance of native feeling and opinion is the real danger of our government. In a constitutional country like England, all political institutions are adapted to the great end of making the Government of the day at once the exponent and the corrective of the will of the people. Revolutions are thus prevented. All despotisms, however benevolent, which do not feel the electric thrill of popular feeling and anticipate the dumb instincts of thf masses, perish. Nothing but the intense political sympathy of Louis Napoleon with the unspoken wishes of the Faubourgs, the manufacturing towns and the peasantry, keeps him at this moment on the throne. What self-government through representative institutions produces in a free country, this sensitiveness to popular feeling combined with the ability to direct it secures in a despotism.

These are truisms, but truisms forgotten in India before 1857. It is the more necessary ever to keep them in mind in a country where the despotism is not indigenous but consists of a conquering aristocracy, and where the alien members of that despotism differ from their subjects in race, colour, and faith. That which forms the safety of a government in India adds to this difficulty of understanding the wishes and prejudices of the people. They are broken up into tribes, castes and brotherhoods, differing as much from each other as the Russian from the Italian and the Turk from the Englishman in Europe. Nay, the difference is greater, if we except the Turk, for the European "nationalities" have come to be recognised as a unity, as the bugbear of the legitimist powers, so that an emeute in Paris is feared in St. Petersburg and Vienna, is hailed in Warsaw and Pesth. The division of prejudices and interests in India, while it is the salvation of any foreign government in such a struggle as that of 1857, prohibits every attempt to understand the people as a whole. Men of the greatest experience speak of their knowledge of "the natives" with the greatest humility. The official who might with the genius of instinct possessed by a Henry Lawrence, comprehend the warlike races of Northern India, would be at fault in dealing with a Bengali or a Tamil. How is this difficulty to be solved in India? Solved it must be, if our power is to be free from incessant attacks, our administration to be pure as benevolent, and the result of our government to be the creation of a great Christian nation or congeries of nations, who shall ultimately govern themselves.

The first step in the solution has been taken by the Act which called natives to Council. It is the fashion to ridicule the native legislature, as the delightful spectator who looks beyond his own temporary sojourn and selfish interests, and believes in, as well as vaguely desires, the ultimate regeneration of India, will see in the legislative career of such men as the two Baboos Prosunnocoomar Tagore and Ramaprosad Roy in the Bengal Council, and more especially of the two Rajahs Dinkur Rao and Deo Narain Singh in the Imperial Legislature, the dawning of a national life hitherto unknown to the East. They bridge over the gulf between us and our subjects whom caste—the fruit of idolatrous superstitions, and guile—the last defence of the weak, prevent us from understanding. Through them, as along some electric cable just perfect enough to convey a faint current from powerful batteries at the other end, the Government of India has learned as it could not otherwise have done, that taxation, blindly applied in the total absence of statistics and oppressively enforced by corrupt native underlings, was producing in the masses the same discontent which only five years ago burned so fiercely in the sepoys.

It is impossible to doubt, certainly Mr. Laing was convinced of, the existence of a dangerously uneasy feeling caused by new and numerous taxes. Looking back now we can see its source. It did not lie in the fact of new taxes so much as in the time at which they were imposed, the manner in which they were ushered into existence, the hurry in which their collection was entrusted. Lord Canning lost 1858 in supineness. The tax which then would have been accepted with a sense of relief by the terror-stricken people, and by its imposition would have prevented a deficit, was not enforced till August 1860. And like the monsoons of the tropics it was ushered in with storm and tempests. Sir Charles Trevelyan virtually invited the people to revolt. Months were spent in angry discussions, references to England, and undignified recriminations which lowered the prestige of Government. Sir Charles Trevelyan went home, in native eyes a martyr. Mr. Wilson died, according to native ideas, a just victim. Mr. Laing came, and returned sick, another sacrifice to the vengeance of the gods. None believe in luck so much as Asiatics: in this they surpass the ancient world. But the mode of enforcing taxation was as bad as the delay in imposing it and the suicidal disputes of the various members of the Executive who fought out their battles before all India. We protested against the employment of native assessors, and the Supreme Government issued instructions to deal leniently with the tax-payers. Each neutralised the other. The native assessors certainly dealt leniently as to the amount they paid in to the treasury, not as to the sums they screwed from the people. Prematurely the License-tax followed, after Mr. Laing had promised that it should not be imposed. Over a country which, with more success than Sir Charles Trevelyan, he had invited to rebel, Sir J. P. Grant proposed to throw a tobacco tax, and persisted hopelessly in the threat till his departure. Local imposts were talked of elsewhere, pressure was used to increase road and municipal funds, till the people who were willing to pay the penalty of rebellion once for all, felt they were being tortured with a refinement of cruelty which never left them alone, like the favourite punishment of the Inquisition which procured death by preventing sleep.

In these circumstances the Rajahs Dinkur Rao and Deo Narain Singh did a service to Government in convincing it of what a wise despot like Louis Napoleon whold have felt long ago. The withdrawal of the License-tax, the abolition of the two per cent. Income-tax, and the promise that the tax will certainly cease three years hence, if not before, have produced effects similar in kind, but far wider in extent, to the Reform Bill of 1832, when the House of Lords suddenly yielded. There may be oriental exaggeration, but there is none the less truth, in Rajah Deo Narain's unprompted and unexpected speech in the Council a week ago. He said the repeal of the License-tax will restore to the people, "their peace of mind and fill their hearts with gratitude to their Sovereign for the continuance of whose reign they would offer up hearty prayers." The partial repeal of the Income-tax will have "the immediate effect of driving false surmises out of the heads of the people, and of convincing them that the tax will be taken off on the expiry of the five years for which it was imposed, and they would be ashamed of their former doubts," and his concluding words were as true as remarkable, when he said of Mr. Laing,—"The native members of that Council were specially under obligation to him, for as these remissions of taxation had been made since they had had the honor of occupying seats in the Council they had risen high in the estimation of their fellow subjects." It has been Mr. Laing's policy, as a statesman as well as mere financier, to remove this uneasy feeling, this suppressed discontent, of which the native members acted as the interpreters. Lord Canning and Lord Elgin reap the popularity of Mr. Laing's acts in the first instance, but the risk is his own in the latter. His Budget has thus far succeeded in removing all causes of apprehension, and in exalting the reputation of England for good faith.

However defective in other respects the new legislature may be, in its first session which closed yesterday it has successfully created a medium between rulers and ruled through which the one may be interpreted to the other. It has proved that there are native gentlemen of honesty, disinterestedness and intelligence combined, who will take an interest in politics. They form the germ of a new power in the state which a premature philanthropy might develop till it became their own ruin and ours, but which the cautious action of a liberal despotism, combined with the progress of a new faith, will slowly ripen into healthy national life.

THE NAVAL DEFENCE OF INDIA.

(From the Friend of India, May 1.)

Despatches brought by next mail will, it is expected, seal the fate of the Indian Navy. Thus the work of imperialising the defence and internal administration of our eastern empire will make another gigantic leap. Year by year the marine expenditure of India has been reduced from nearly one million and a half to less than half a million, the sum estimated for the year on which we enter to-day being only £472,000. Even this amount has been kept up to provide bounties and pensions for the officers who will so soon find their occupation gone. As this extra expenditure becomes unnecessary we may hope in the course of time to see the modest and useful transport service which will supersede the Indian Navy and Bengal Marine, costing little more than £100,000. For an efficient transport fleet must be maintained. Though the movement of troops by sea will now be less frequent than hitherto, we know to deprive such rivers as the Irrawaddy and the Indus of a small armed flotilla. Piracy on the Persian Gulf is still too rampant to render it advisable to withdraw a gunboat from its waters. Since the Colonial Office refuses to bear the extra expense which would certainly result from the transfer of the Straits Settlements to the Crown, the creeks and inlets, the seas and bays of the Eastern Archipelago will, in the interests of both humanity and commerce, require a few vessels to keep down their bloodthirsty buccaneers.

The first step towards the extinction of the Indian Navy has been taken, by making over Aden to the Admiralty. The place has the same imperial importance which attaches to Malta and Gibraltar, and India should, to a large extent at least, be relieved of its military defence also. The question of deepest interest to the government and commerce of India now is—what is to take the place of the abolished local service? We heartily acknowledge the services rendered in Eastern waters by the Indian Navy and the already extinct Bengal Marine. But sure we are that the officers of the former will be the first to confess the utter uselessness of their ships and the extravagant expenditure of their service for many years, and will be glad to seek even in extinction a relief from the miserable sham of which they have lately been made the victims. To what extent, then, will the English Navy be increased in Eastern waters? We do not so much want a substitute for the Indian ships—that a local transport service will become—as a protective addition to the naval strength of England in the East. Only recently the Government of India were alarmed when they submitted to the Home authorities a list of French ships in the East, and shewed how utterly unable we would be to resist them in the event of a sudden rupture. From Cape Colony to China, a distance of a quarter of the globe, England has not a frigate of first class power. The Indian Ocean bears annually a commerce of not less than two hundred millions sterling in value, of which the Indian share is equal to nearly a half. The Pacific squadron is under its strength, and is as far from us as Portsmouth itself. China, in its present critical state, needs twice the naval force it has. The wants of South Africa are hardly supplied by the few men of war which cruise off its coasts. India, Ceylon, Singapore, Australia, the Mauritius, and, most important of all, the Red Sea, are left defenceless.

It becomes then the Indian Government to insist on a fleet for the Indian Ocean alone. To remain thus defenceless, to invite attack by our vast wealth and power, to shut ourselves off from the sea, the very base of all our operations and source of our strength, is as unworthy of the dignity of a great power as it is criminal. There is an Admiral at the Cape station and a second in China. There are Naval Yards at the Cape of Good Hope, Trincomalee and Hongkong: there is a victualling establishment at Sydney. But neither the safety nor dignity of India will be secured without an Admiral whose head quarters shall be at Bombay. Thence he will command the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea on the West, the Bay of Bengal and the Straits Settlements on the east and Australia on the south, while on either side the Cape and China fleets cooperate with him. India needs at least two iron-plated "Warriors" with Armstrong guns. It is probable her wishes will not be carefully attended to since, we understand, the Admiralty have refused to receive any subsidy or allowance from the Indian revenues for any extra naval expenditure in the Indian Ocean. Most jealous of all departments, the Admiralty will not allow the Viceroy or any Indian Governor the slightest power over the fleet, and they fear this power would be wanted if money was paid. We can hardly credit the fact of such haughty generosity, but we have it on good authority. Practically the denial of power to the Viceroy would do no harm, for any serious rupture would at once bring the fleet to the spot, as Lord Elgin brought up three men-of-war to Calcutta in 1857.

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April 9th, 1862.

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